

REPORTS SAY FOE ACCEPTS ARMISTICE TERMS

YANKS ENTER
SEDAN AFTER
ADVANCE ON
34-MILE LINE

Place Made Famous in Franco-Prussian War Taken by American First Army—Push Foe From Rest of Front.

ALLIED ARMIES GAIN

(By Associated Press)
Sedan, famous in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, has been entered by the American first army. Today the Americans entered the section of the town on the west bank of the Meuse, marking an advance of more than 34 miles since the offensive began on September 26.

Meanwhile the British, French and American troops elsewhere on the front between the Scheldt and the Meuse are pushing the Germans from the small section of France they still occupy. Important gains are chronicles for the British in the north and the French in the center of the advancing allied lines moved forward 6 miles Wednesday.

In reaching the Meuse at Sedan, General Pershing's men had achieved an advance of 4 miles since last Wednesday night. Germany's mainline of communication from Metz westward goes through Sedan and it is no longer of use to the enemy. In their rapid advance northward to Sedan since last Friday the Americans have captured 6,000 prisoners. Sedan is seven miles from the French frontier and the fall of the town, which is mostly at the east bank of the Meuse, would mean the definite turning of the Meuse line northward into Belgium and would force the Germans back almost to the Rhine if hostilities should continue. East of the Meuse the Americans press forward toward Montmédy.

Germany's hold on the Aisne, from Rethel, eastward to above Vouziers, which has remained firm while the rest of the enemy front crumbled, was broken yesterday. French troops have thrown bridges across the river and are in close pursuit of the foe, who is abandoning vast quantities of munitions and material of war as he flees toward the ever narrowing gap that leads through Belgium to comparative safety.

Vervins has been captured. Rethel has been evacuated by the Germans, while the French are rapidly approaching the vital railroad center of Hirson from the west. British forces are moving up toward Maubeuge from the southwest and the Americans in the Meuse sector, are within four miles of Sedan, where, on Sept. 1, 1871, the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian war was fought and Napoleon III was taken prisoner by the Germans.

While the military forces of the allies have thus been virtually crushing the last vestige of enemy resistance, in eastern France, German emissaries have been rushing from Berlin toward the battle front to meet Marshal Foch and receive at his hands the conditions upon which the allied nations will agree to a cessation of hostilities.

The German plenipotentiaries crossed the battle front last night and were to meet the commander-in-chief of the entente legions at dawn this morning.

The approach of the German commission, however, did not bring about any abatement in the pressure against the enemy. Everywhere along the front, the converging forces of the allies seemed, rather to increase the weight of their sledge hammer blows and the past day, it seems, has brought confirmation of the statement made a few days ago that the contending armies were locked in a battle which promises to be decisive.

Sailors of the German fleet at Kiel are reported to have mutinied, and have seized the battleships Kaiser and Schleswig-Holstein. There has been serious fighting and several officers have been killed. The sailors are understood to still be in control of the two ships and it is reported that they will not surrender until a peace is secured.

Entente troops have crossed the Austro-Hungarian lines at several points to take the places of the troops of the dual monarchy so that the latter can be transported to their homes in groups. This is the first actual step toward carrying out the terms of the armistice between the Allies and Austria.

A critical situation has arisen between Germany and Russia. Diplomatic representatives of both countries have been recalled and it may be that hostilities will be resumed. German socialists are demanding the abdication of Emperor William. The financial situation of the German empire is said by experts to be desperate and that the breaking point is near.

So far as known, Ghent has not yet fallen, but the place is closely invested by the allies and news that it has (Continued on Page Twelve.)

Fewer Gas Bombardments
From Germans Owing to
Gas Material Shortage

(By Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 29.—The Germans are not using gas shells as liberally as they did a few months ago and this is attributed to a shortage in gas-making material. Taking advantage of the water power provided by streams emptying into the Rhine from the black forest, the Germans early in the war established a number of chloride factories in that region.

Allied aviators during the summer have bombed these plants repeatedly, scoring many hits and causing great explosions and the gas shell shortage in Germany is attributed to this.

FEW MORE DAYS
WILL SEE END,
LONDON FEELS

Developments Accepted With Quiet Satisfaction in England—Peace Program Discussed.

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Nov. 7.—Reports that the German delegates have started from Berlin to meet Marshal Foch are considered here as an assurance that fighting will be over in a few days. This causes satisfaction everywhere, but there is no celebrating here and London is quiet and dark as it has been at any time during the past four years.

The last days of the war have been so crowded with enormous events that there is no capacity left for surprises or sensations. The terms of President Wilson's note to Germany, dealing with the freedom of the seas and compensation to the allies, are endorsed by all newspapers here. It is believed that Germany knows from the terms of peace she has to expect and that her military and political situations give her no alternative but to bow.

News comes from the front that the hard pressed German armies have no fresh divisions left to throw into the battle. They have no great reserves of ammunition. The German people are demanding peace at any price to whatever terms they may from the wreckage. A few junker newspapers are still crying for war to the last ditch, but the socialists seem to have turned the scales decisively in the other direction.

From a British viewpoint the greatest humiliation Germany will suffer will be in having her fleet surrender or pass out of the war without one great fight to the death. But news from Kiel makes it doubtful whether the sailors would go into battle if the officers decided to fight.

Freedom of Speech Grows. Even the best informed men here, are unable to arrive at a clear judgment, from the many conflicting reports as to the magnitude of the revolt against war among the German people, or how strong the demand for the emperor's abdication. One fact is plain. There never was such freedom of speech in Germany as today.

Diplomats and soldiers are each trying to place the blame for their country's downfall on the other. Placards have blossomed out in Berlin saying that the emperor and the crown prince must go. Correspondents are permitted to telegraph from Berlin that the vacillating character of the emperor is responsible for most of the nation's misfortunes.

Discussion here centers about the peace conference, where it will be held and what program will be followed. One of its most urgent problems will be to arrange for food supplies for starving Europe. It is assumed that even the people of the central empires will be cared for, although the allies cannot be expected to suffer great privations for the sake of their enemies. Demobilization of armies and repatriation of soldiers, prisoners and exiles, including 150,000 Belgians in Great Britain, who are anxious to go home, are other great tasks before the conference.

According to last night's reports, the general election in Great Britain, which Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, was expected to announce for today, will be postponed because the government cannot have the election and the peace conference on its hands at the same time.

The Weather

For Indiana, by the United States Weather Bureau.—Probably rain late tonight and on Friday.

Today's Temperature.
Nonn Yesterday 61
Maximum 62
Minimum 30

For Wayne County by W. E. Moore
—Cloudy tonight. Rain tonight and Friday.

General Conditions.—Storm over the northwest continues slowly eastward with rain over the south and snow over Nebraska and adjacent states. Temperatures are near zero in southern Montana. Weather continues mild over the Mississippi valley, but colder weather is slowly spreading southeastward.

ENTIRE NAVY SEIZED BY
GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Nov. 7.—The entire German navy and a great part of Schleswig is in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7.—Continuous demonstrations are taking place in Berlin according to Social Demokraten. Twenty thousand deserters from the army are marching through the streets of the capital.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.—Chancellor Maximilian, says an official dispatch from Berlin, has issued an appeal to the German people, saying that "in order to make an end of the bloodshed," a deputation has left for the front and that "the negotiations will be seriously endangered by disturbances and lack of discipline."

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The German authorities have decided to suppress the revolution at Kiel, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the exchange telegraph. Several thousand soldiers from Fehmarn Island have been ordered to Kiel. The workmen and soldiers council, these advances state, have decided to make a stubborn resistance.

A number of German garrisons on the south Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch. The red flag has been hoisted at Warnemunde, a seaport of northern Germany and port of Rostock on the Baltic sea coast.

Red Flag Hoisted. Members of the battleship Kaiser at Kiel have mutinied and hoisted the red flag. Officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered and two of them including the commander, were killed. A number of others were wounded, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Three companies of infantry were sent from Kiel to restore order. They immediately joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. During last night, Hussars sent to Kiel from Wandsbeck were encountered outside of Kiel by sailors armed with machine guns and forced them to turn back.

Head of Department
of Chemical Warfare
Is Dead in London

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Nov. 7.—Lieut. Col. Harrison, controller of the entire department of chemical warfare, died today following an attack of pneumonia. He joined the army as a private in May, 1915, and immediately became connected with the chemistry research bureau. He developed all the protective apparatus against gas attacks and the whole organization has lately been in his hands. In this work he displayed brilliant resources.

FRENCH CONFIDENT
OF FOE SINCERITY

(By Associated Press)
PARIS, Nov. 7.—News that a German white flag party had left for the front made deep impression in France where the prompt action of the German government took the public by surprise. The last lingering doubts as to Germany's sincerity in asking for the allied terms for an armistice, still held in certain quarters, seem to be removed.

PARIS, Wed., Nov. 6.—News of the capitulation of the Austro-Hungarian army was received here with quiet satisfaction. It had already been discounted, for it was so plainly inevitable as to lack any element of surprise and it is but one in a rapid succession of stupendous events, which the mind has difficulty in assimilating.

These sentiments are echoed in the newspaper comments this morning, which for the most part are extremely subtle. The Figaro says: "Our most formidable enemy, Germany, is now exposed to such heavy and oft-repeated blows that her resistance cannot last long. Germany will soon capitulate."

The military writer of the Petit Journal says: "If there had not been the example of Russia, the sudden and total collapse of a military power such as Austria-Hungary would be unique in history."

The Gaulois says: "In the presence of the laconic dispatch bringing news of the conclusion of an armistice, we realize for the first time that the war is won."

The Echo de Paris says: "In Austria, as in the case of Turkey it is not merely the troops surrendering, it is the internal order which disappears."

British Casualties for
Week Show a Total
of 27,648 Fighters

LONDON, Nov. 7.—British casualties reported for the week ending today totaled 27,648, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 359; men, 6,084.
Wounded or missing—Officers, 922; men, 20,283.

CANADA LOAN OVER.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—With half of the three weeks campaign of the Dominion of Canada's second victory loan passed \$22,717,700 of the \$500,000,000 objective, has already been subscribed. This does not include Wednesday's subscriptions outside the province of Ontario.

Czecho-Slovaks Call
to Colors All Men
of Military Age

(By Associated Press)
AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—All men liable to military service up to 26 years of age throughout Czecho-Slovakia have been called to the colors, according to a Prague dispatch to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. It is said that this order includes German Bohemia. Comments in the Czech press indicate that mobilization is against Germany.

ENEMY RETREAT
IN ITALY SCENE
OF DESTRUCTION

Horror's of Napoleon's Retreat From Russia Trifling Compared With Those of Austrian Disaster.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY AT TRENTO WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.—Amidst rejoicings of this redeemed city scenes of destruction and starvation are common as one passes over the roads over which the Italian troops are trying to pass the thousands of Austrian prisoners, who were cut off by the Italians southwest of Belsano. Every road leading up to this city is crowded with men and on every hand there is evidence of the collapse of Europe's mightiest armies.

The horrors of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, it is said by military observers, were trifling compared with the sufferings of the Austrian troops in this region. Great masses of men wait for long hours to move a few feet or a few hundred yards to halt anew on a road littered with the carcasses of horses and with cannon, pieces of shields, pistols, rifles, broken down auto trucks and machines.

There is no swearing among these men. There are even moments of profound quiet broken by snatches of songs. Italian soldiers seem positively sorry that the end of the war is approaching. They say: "What's a few months more, now that we are sure of victory?"

Many Austrians are dying from sheer fatigue and starvation, and not wounds. The Italians are doing all they can to bury up food supplies. This is difficult and in the meantime dead horses are eaten, the flesh being cooked by the roadside by fires kindled by the soldiers.

Large bodies of Austrians are helpless. The correspondent passed between Rovereto and Trento, a distance of sixteen miles, an unending column of men marching none knew whither. They asked orders from an officer who was with the correspondent. When asked if they knew about the armistice they said: "We want food. Food is the only thing. We are indifferent to war and peace and death—everything but food."

Strange tales are told of the exploits of Italian prisoners returning home. Above Trento, a group of Italian prisoners broke out and ordered the chauffeur of a truck to drive them to the Italian lines and the man obeyed. Another Italian prisoner, mounted on horseback, at the head of a regiment of Austrians, announced smilingly: "These are my captives."

It is estimated that nine Austrian divisions were taken with their staffs. Thirty-nine divisions were partly disorganized and fifteen, although in bad condition, are retreating from the advancing Italians. These troops, while equipped for their retreat, are without orders and go traveling here and there like droves of sheep. It is a common thing to see an entire brigade without officers, the latter having been ordered to go separately to the concentration camps.

Face Food Problem.

The correspondent saw at Pergine the general of the sixth Austrian division, motoring along in his own car. He said he was going home, having been given special permission. In the meantime his troops have been abandoned.

The Italian officer with the correspondent told what he considered a beautiful story. Another officer left his motor car in a little garden overnight and two Austrians nearby were ordered to watch it. They responded in the officer's own Venetian dialect. The Italian embraced them crying: "You are from my country. Italians do not make imperialistic war."

Returning to the lower levels of the mountains by way of the Asiago plateau, the correspondent saw further evidence of the devastation of war. There is not a house left standing in the town of Asiago. There also is much suffering among the people throughout the mountains, who are foodless and have been robbed of their possessions. By a miracle, the rigorous Alpine winter has not yet set in and the people say: "These ravages are necessary. They remain glorious memories of our salvation."

The problem of feeding the multitude of prisoners is grave but the Italians are making super human effort. They also are treating the prisoners as well as possible. It is common to see hardy Italian troops generously toss their own bread ration to the Austrians, saying laughingly: "Tomorrow is another day. We will eat then."

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—After a long session in the chamber today, Antonio Maura, the premier, went to King Alfonso to submit the resignation of his entire cabinet.

UNOFFICIAL DISPATCH SAYS
ENEMY HAS ACCEPTED TERMS
PRESENTED BY ALLIED CHIEF

London and Paris Without Confirmation of Report
Confident That Peace is Imminent—German Delegation Received by Marshal Foch on Allied Front Near Guise Today—Terms Must be Submitted to German Command on Field Before Decision is Known—Air of Excitement Pervades Allied Capitals.

WASHINGTON HAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Navy cable censors reported today that an unofficial message had come from abroad announcing that the Germans had signed the armistice terms delivered by Marshal Foch. No authority was given for the statement and while it added to the air of expectancy everywhere, officials said nothing except an official dispatch could be believed.

It was officially announced at 2:15 this afternoon that Germany had not signed the armistice.

Neither the American government nor any of the allied embassies or war mission had been advised even that Marshal Foch actually had presented the armistice terms. It was assumed, however, that the German envoy had been conducted through the French lines some time during the day.

Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that the German armistice delegation would not be received by General Foch until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The secretary's announcement came after Washington had been celebrating for two hours on the strength of an unofficial report that the armistice terms had been accepted.

In spite of the fact that officials did not accept the report as true, demonstrations persisted. President Wilson left the lunch table to see from the veranda what was going on outside and waved his napkin to the crowd before the white house gates.

The state department was advised that general Foch would receive the German envoy at 5 o'clock p. m., French time, noon eastern U. S.

The unofficial report which started celebration had said the armistice had been signed at 11 o'clock French time, or 6 hours before the time set for the meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The New York News bureau, which is affiliated with the central news, sent out a dispatch on its financial news tickers this afternoon under a London date reading as follows:

"At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the foreign office announced that it had no confirmation of the report that Germany had accepted the armistice conditions."

PARIS, Nov. 7.—A considerable crowd gathered around the war office today awaiting news of the results of the German application, under a flag of truce for an armistice although it is generally believed that it will be several days before a truce can be arranged.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, has notified the German high command that if the German armistice delegation wishes to meet him it shall advance to the French lines along the Chimay, Fourmies-Capelle and Guise roads.

From the French outposts the plenipotentiaries will be conducted to the place decided upon for the interview. The name of the place is not given in the official text of the note from Marshal Foch, which reads as follows: "To the German high command from Marshal Foch: If the German plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch to ask him for an armistice, they are to advance to the French outposts by the Chimay, Fourmies, La Capelle and Guise roads. Orders have been given that they are to be received and conducted to the place fixed for the interview."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Within a few hours the German high command will know the terms upon which the plea of the German government for an armistice looking toward peace may be granted. Unofficial dispatches received early today said the German delegates reached the western front and crossed into the allied lines last night and were to be received by Marshal Foch at daylight this morning.

Upon receiving the armistice terms, formulated by the supreme war council of the allied and United States governments, it is believed by officials here, the German commissaries will transmit the conditions immediately by telegraph or present them in person to the German high command in the field.

This belief is predicted on the assumption that as in the case of Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria, the armistice question will be dealt with as a purely military issue. The decision of the German general staff as to acceptance or rejection of the terms is not expected for several days by diplomatic observers here. Because of the nature of the terms—

considered as not less drastic than those laid down for Austria—it is thought that some time may be required by the German military heads for discussion before a decision is reached.

INDIANAPOLIS CELEBRATES.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Business suspended here this afternoon while practically the entire city celebrated rumors of the signing of the armistice by the Germans. Laborers dropped their tools and came marching down town, high school students, factory employees, clerks and business men joined in the procession, and all forms of vehicles congested the downtown streets until traffic was at a standstill. Thousands of dollars worth of coal was wasted by getting up high pressure steam to blow whistles.

The crowds seemed to meet at Washington and Illinois and it soon became a packed yelling mass of humanity, each man, woman and child trying to outdo every other one in noise, every few minutes the crowd was augmented by hundreds of other factory employees and laborers, who bearing the commotion in the outlying sections of the city dropped their work and marched down town to join in the demonstration.

NEW YORK GOES WILD.
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—New York went wild today on the unconfirmed reports that Germany had signed the armistice terms. The Associated Press did not carry the report.

Although at the hour the report appeared on the streets the government at Washington had received nothing to support it and officials did not accept it as true, the city went out for a regular "New Year" eve demonstration on enlarged scale.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS
PRAISE LAST NOTE

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Nov. 7.—Unstinted praise is accorded by the London morning newspapers today to President Wilson's note to Germany. Emphasis is laid generally on the fact that the communication leaves the allies' liberty of action in connection with the question of freedom of the seas.

French Ambassador to
Japan Lands in America

(By Associated Press)
VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 6.—Flying the French tri-color at the mast head in honor of the French ambassador to Japan, who was a passenger on the vessel, the Japanese steamer Kamo Maru, has reached port from the Orient. M. M. Deland, French ambassador to Japan, is on a hurried mission to France. Before crossing the Atlantic, he will confer with the United States cabinet at Washington.

Sub Fires on Crew of
Torpedoed Greek Liner

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—A German submarine, after having torpedoed a Greek sailing ship, is said to have fired on the crew when the men tried to escape from the sinking vessel, according to an official telegram received here from Crete. The life boat has been examined and found to be shattered by projectile's from the submarine's guns. This incident is interesting, in view of German denials of such actions.